

“(9) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ‘Indian tribe’ means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

“(10) REGION.—The term ‘region’ means any geographic area—

“(A) certified by the Secretary under section 1802(a)(3);

“(B) consisting of all or parts of 2 or more counties, municipalities, or other local governments and including a city with a core population exceeding 500,000 according to the most recent estimate available from the United States Census; and

“(C) that, for purposes of an application for a covered grant—

“(i) is represented by 1 or more local governments or governmental agencies within such geographic area; and

“(ii) is established by law or by agreement of 2 or more such local governments or governmental agencies, such as through a mutual aid agreement.

“(11) RISK-BASED FUNDING.—The term ‘risk-based funding’ means the allocation of funds based on an assessment of threat, vulnerability, and consequence.

“(12) TASK FORCE.—The term ‘Task Force’ means the Task Force on Essential Capabilities established under section 1804.

“(13) THREAT.—The term ‘threat’ means the assessment of the plans, intentions, and capability of an adversary to implement an identified attack scenario.

“(14) VULNERABILITY.—The term ‘vulnerability’ means the degree to which a facility is available or accessible to an attack, including the degree to which the facility is inherently secure or has been hardened against such an attack.”.

(2) DEFINITION OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROVIDERS.—Paragraph (6) of section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296; 6 U.S.C. 101(6)) is amended by striking “includes” and all that follows and inserting “includes Federal, State, and local governmental and nongovernmental emergency public safety, law enforcement, fire, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, organizations, agencies, and authorities.”.

(d) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—Section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296; 6 U.S.C. 101 note) is amended in the table of contents by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE XVIII—RISK-BASED FUNDING FOR HOMELAND SECURITY

“Sec. 1801. Risk-based funding for homeland security.

“Sec. 1802. Covered grant eligibility and criteria.

“Sec. 1803. Essential capabilities for homeland security.

“Sec. 1804. Task Force on Essential Capabilities.

“Sec. 1805. National standards for first responder equipment and training.

“Sec. 1806. Use of funds and accountability requirements.

“Sec. 1807. Definitions.”.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent Sean MacKenzie, a Coast Guard detailee to the Subcommittee on

Homeland Security, be given floor privileges during consideration of H.R. 2360.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF FORMER SENATOR GAYLORD A. NELSON

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 194, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the resolution by title.

A resolution (S. Res. 194) relative to the death of Gaylord A. Nelson, a former United States Senator from the State of Wisconsin.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise to speak on a resolution submitted by Senator FRIST and Senator REID to commemorate the life and work of Senator Gaylord Nelson. It is with mixed emotions that I make this statement honoring Senator Nelson.

I am proud—proud to have known Gaylord Nelson, proud to be from the same State as him, and proud to occupy his Senate seat. I am also deeply saddened—saddened by the loss to his family, especially to his wife of 58 years, Carrie Lee; saddened by the loss to our Nation; and saddened that a personal hero and dear friend of mine is gone. I am also thankful—thankful for Senator Nelson’s long life, thankful for the example he set of how to make a difference in this world, and thankful to his family for sharing this good and decent man with the Nation. We mourn his death, but we also celebrate his remarkable legacy.

Gaylord Anton Nelson was born on June 4, 1916, in Clear Lake, WI. Gaylord’s parents were always interested in politics, and in true Wisconsin tradition, they were La Follette Progressive Republicans at the State level and Democrats at the national level. Their Wisconsin-style progressive politics rubbed off on young Gaylord.

When he was 10, Gaylord traveled with his dad to hear a campaign speech by Senator Bob La Follette, Jr., who succeeded his father in the Senate in 1925. Gaylord recalls in his biography:

On the way back home to Clear Lake, my dad asked if I wanted to be a senator. I said I’d love to be a senator, but I’m afraid that Bob La Follette will solve all of our problems before I get a chance to serve.

Thirty-three years later, Gaylord was nominated to be the Democrat candidate for Governor of Wisconsin. At the 1958 Democrat convention in La-Crosse, Gaylord’s father had a heart attack. When Gaylord went to see him in the hospital, the elder Nelson smiled and then said to his son, “Do you think Bob La Follette left enough problems behind for you to solve?” Gaylord’s father died 10 days later.

Unfortunately, Gaylord’s father did not get to see his son’s rise to the na-

tional political level. If he had, he would have seen Gaylord attack those “remaining problems left to solve” with La Follette-like dogged determination and commitment to Progressive politics. From consumer protection to employee rights, Senator Nelson fought doggedly to address problems affecting countless Americans.

Gaylord Nelson was also willing to take a tough stand. When President Johnson requested money to escalate the war in Vietnam, for example, Nelson was one of three senators to vote against the proposal. In a speech on this floor, he said:

At a time in history when the Senate should be vindicating its historic reputation as the greatest deliberative body in the world, we are stumbling over each other to see who can say ‘yea’ the quickest and the loudest. I regret it, and I think some day we shall all regret it. . . . Reluctantly, I express my opposition . . . here by voting ‘nay.’ The support in the Congress for this measure is clearly overwhelming. Obviously, you need my vote less than I need my conscience.

Whether it was issues of war and foreign affairs, worker safety and health, or access to affordable healthcare, Gaylord Nelson was guided by his conscience, and by the wellbeing of Wisconsinites. Out of his impressive record, however, one issue stands out as central to his legacy—Gaylord Nelson’s passion and commitment to protecting our environment.

Not many people who have served in this distinguished body can lay claim to a day, but Gaylord Nelson can. On April 22, 1970, Gaylord Nelson created a day to celebrate the glory of the Earth. Where did Nelson get his lifelong interest and dedication to the environment? “By osmosis,” Nelson would say, “while growing up in Clear Lake, WI.”

It’s true that Wisconsin has a tradition of great conservationists—Aldo Leopold, author of *A Sand County Almanac*; Sigurd Olson, one of the founders of the Wilderness Society; and John Muir, founder of the Sierra Club. The people of Wisconsin, living in such a beautiful and ecologically diverse State, feel a special connection to our natural resources. We share a long tradition of our State government achieving excellence in its conservation policies. Many Wisconsinites would agree with Senator Nelson that our conservation ethic comes “by osmosis” from the intense natural beauty of our State. Every year I hold a town hall meeting in each one of Wisconsin’s 72 counties, and protecting the environment is always one of the top issues raised at these forums.

Senator Nelson’s vision and determination helped crystallize this Wisconsin conservation ethic into an international phenomenon. Thanks to Gaylord Nelson, Wisconsin can lay claim to the genesis of Earth Day, a day of national and international reflection on the importance of our natural resources and a clean environment. Thanks to him, for the past 35